

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

06-224635

(43)Date of publication of application: 12.08.1994

(51)Int.CI.

H03B 5/32

H03L 1/02

(21)Application number: 05-009181

(71)Applicant: RIBAA ERETETSUKU KK

(22) Date of filing:

22.01.1993

(72)Inventor: ASHIZAWA HIDENORI

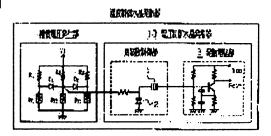
KOO SHIGEKI

(54) TEMPERATURE COMPENSATED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the frequency stable over a wide temperature range and to realize miniaturization and low cost simultaneously.

CONSTITUTION: One terminal of, e.g. an AT-cut crystal vibrator 1 is connected to ground via a varactor element 2, the other terminal is connected to an oscillation amplifier circuit 3 to form a voltage controlled crystal oscillator 10. Resistor R1, R2, R3 are connected to a compensated voltage generating circuit at the side of a power supply V1 and thermosensing elements RT1, RT2, and RT3 are connected at the side of ground, and connecting points being a voltage division output section between the resistor R1, R2, R3 and the thermosensing elements RT1, RT2 and RT3 respectively are connected



together via diodes D1, D2 to form a compensation circuit. Then the connecting point of the diodes D1 and D2 is connected to one terminal of the varactor element 2 being a component of the oscillator 10.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

FΙ

(11)特許出題公開番号

特開平6-224635

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)8月12日

(51) Int.CL5 H 0 3 B 5/32 識別記号 庁内整理番号 A 8321-5 J

技術表示箇所

H 0 3 L 1/02

8730-5 J

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 OL (全 5 頁)

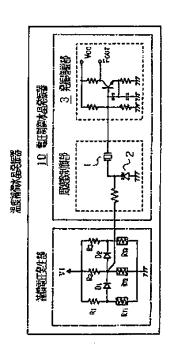
(71)出版人 000237444 (21)出題登号 特與平5-9181 リバーエレテック株式会社 (22)出駐日 平成5年(1993)1月22日 山梨県韮崎市富士見ヶ丘2丁目1番11号 (72)発明者 芦沢 英紀 山梨県韮崎市富士見ヶ丘2 1 11 リバ ーエレテック株式会社内 (72)発明者 小尾 茂樹 山梨県韮崎市富士見ヶ丘 2 1 11 リバ ーエレテック株式会社内 (74)代理人 弁理士 松陽 秀盛

(54)【発明の名称】 温度補償水晶発振器

(57)【要約】

【目的】 広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得 同時に 小型、低価格化を実現する。

【構成】 例えばA Tカットの水晶振動子1の一端が可 変容量素子2を介して接地されると共に、他端が発振増 幅回路3に接続されて電圧制御水晶発振器10が構成さ れる。このような発振器10に対して、循償管圧発生回 路の電源V。側に抵抗R。R、R、が接続され、接 地側に感温素子Rri、Rri、Rriが接続され、これらの 抵抗R、、R、、R。及び感温素子Rn、Rn、Rnの 接続点の分圧出力部がダイオードD。 D。を介して互 いに接続されて補償回路が形成される。そしてこのダイ オードD、、D。の接続点が、発振器 1 0 を構成する可 変容量素子2の一端に接続される。



特闘平6-224635

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電圧制御水晶発振器に補償電圧を供給し て温度による周波数変化を捕虜した温度結偽水晶発振器 において.

低温側、常温付近、高温側の精質用として精質電圧発生 部の電源側に抵抗を、接地側に感温素子をそれぞれ接続 すると共に、おのおのの上記抵抗及び感温素子の接続点 の分圧出力部にダイオードを接続してスイッチさせるこ とにより、上記低温側、常温付近、高温側の箱筒電圧を 選択的に取り出せるようにした結構回路を設けたことを 10 特徴とする温度補償水晶発振器。

【請求項2】 上記高温側の箱貸部の電源側に正の抵抗 温度係数をもった感温素子を接続し、上記高温側の箱値 をより高精度化するようにした請求項 1 記載の温度箱賃 水晶発振器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、特にATカットの水晶 振動子を用いた電圧制御水晶発振器の温度による周波数 変化を結構した温度結構水晶発振器に関するものであ る.

[0002]

【従来の技術】温度補償水晶発振器の補償電圧を得る方 法としては、従来より

- (1) 1次の抵抗温度係数をもつ感温素子と抵抗とを直列 接続し、両者の接続点における分圧により消貨電圧を得 る方法
- (2) A/D変換、メモリ、D/A変換部をもち、これら により結償電圧を得る方法

等が知られている。

【0003】しかしながら、(1) の場合は、0°C~5 ()* Cというような、比較的温度範囲が狭い場合には有 効であるが、さらに広い範囲では細かな補償ができなく なる。また(2) の場合には、温度に応じた消貨電圧をメ モリに記憶することにより、広い温度範囲での補償が可 能であるが、回路が複雑となり大型かつ高価となってし まろ。

【①①①4】とのように従来の方法では、小型、高性 能。安価等の目的を同時に達成することはできないもの のである。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】解決しようとする問題 点は、従来の方法では、小型、高性能、安価等の目的を 同時に達成することはできないというものである。

100061

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明による第1の手段 は、電圧制御水晶発振器10に循償電圧を供給して温度 による国波数変化を結構した温度補償水晶発振器におい 発生部の電源側に抵抗R、、R、、R、を、接地側に感 温素子Rfi、Rfi、Rfiをそれぞれ接続すると共に、お のおのの上記抵抗及び感温素子の接続点の分圧出力部に ダイオードD、、D、を接続してスイッチさせることに より、上記低温側、鴬温付近、高温側の縞頂電圧 Victi、Victi、Victiを選択的に取り出せるようにし た補償回路を設けたことを特徴とする温度消貨水晶発振 器である。

【①①①7】本発明による第2の手段は、上記高温側の 補償部の電源側に正の抵抗温度係数をもった感温素子R 7. を接続し、上記高温側の補償をより高精度化するよう にした第1の手段記載の温度消費水晶発振器である。 [0008]

【作用】これによれば、電圧制御水晶発振器の周波数温 度特性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて補償する ことにより、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ること ができ、しかも同時に小型。低価格化を実現することが できる。

[0009]

【実施例】図1は本発明による温度補償水晶発振器の一 **実緒側の構成を示す。この図において、1は弯圧制御水** 晶発振器(VCXO)10を構成する水晶振動子。例え ばA Tカットの水晶振動子である。この水晶振動子1の 一端が可変容量素子2を介して接地されると共に、他端 が発振増幅回路 3 に接続されて発振器 1 () が構成され る.

【0010】とのような発振器10に対して、補償回路 を構成する抵抗R、、R、、R、と、負の温度係数を持 つ感温素子R... R..及び正の温度係敷を持つ感温素子 30 R12との直列回路が、ダイオードD1 D1を介して設 けられる。

【0011】すなわち電源V。側に抵抗R、、R2、R 』が接続され、接地側に感温素子Rn、Rn、Rnが接 続される。これらの抵抗Ri、Ri Ri 及び感温素子 R., R., R., の接続点の分圧出力部がダイオードD 、 D、を介して互いに接続される。そしてこのダイオ ードD、、D、の接続点が可変容置素子2の一端に接続 される。

【0012】そとでこの回路において、R、一Rt、R であった。この出願はこのような点に鑑みて成されたも 40 $_{
m H}$ $_{
m LL}$ $_{
m LLL}$ $_{
m LL$ 2のようにVュィィン、Vュィン、Vュィン、として、低温側、鴬 温付近、高温側での回路の動作を考える。

> 【りり13】その場合に、まず鴬温付近では、Vュュ、< V₂₍₁₎ < V₂₍₁₎ となるように各定数を設定する。 これに よって鴬温付近ではダイオードD、D、は共にオフと なり、 $V_{x(t)}$ が補償電圧としてダイオード D_x 、 D_x の 接続点から取り出される。

【0014】次に低温側では、Vュィュュ <V・ィュュ ≦ Vュィュュ となるように各定数を設定する。これによって低温側で て、低温側、常温付近、底温側の箱筒用として補償電圧 50 はダイオードD.のみオンとなり、抵抗R.に対して抵

特闘平6-224635

抗R. に充分小さいものを使用すれば、V. copが補償等 圧としてダイオードD. D. の接続点から取り出される。

【0015】さらに高温側では、 $V_{1CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2CD} \le V_{2CD} < V_{2C$

【0017】またR、:R、及びR、:R、を変えることで、常温においての国波数を変えることなく補償量を調節することができる。なお抵抗R、抵抗R、は半固定抵抗器を用いてもよい。

【①①18】こうして上述した本発明の温度箱候水晶発 20 振器によれば、電圧制御水晶発振器10の周波数温度特 性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて箱貸すること により、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ることがで き、しかも同時に小型、低価格化を実現することができ るものである。

【0019】なお本発明により改善を行った一例の周波数温度特性の測定結果を図4に示す。この図中で、②で示す曲線は電圧制御水晶発振器に一定のバイアス電圧を供給した時の特性であり、②の曲線は従来の正の1次温度係数の感温素子と抵抗との分圧による結び電圧を用い 30 た場合である。この場合に0°C~50°C付近での温度構備が行われている。これに対して、②は本発明による特性であって、図中に示すように充分広い温度範囲で周波数変動を小さく抑えることが可能である。

【0020】従って本発明により、多くの分野で要求される広い範囲で高い国波数安定度を得ることができ、小型。低コストの温度循償水晶発振器の製造が可能となった。

【① 021】さらに図5~図7は他の実施例について示す。なおこれらの図の回路では簡略化のため結構回路の 40部分のみが示されている。

【0022】まず図5において、同図のAに示す回路で

は、抵抗R。に代えて正の温度係数の感温素子R₁₁が設けられる。これによれば、同図のBに示すように高温側の補償電圧の曲線を急峻にすることができ、高温側の箱 値をより良好に行うことができる。

【① 023】また図6において、同図のAに示す回路では、感温素子R.,に代えて抵抗R.が設けられる。この場合には、回路を簡素化することができるが、同図のBに示すように常温付近での構模電圧の変化が①となる。従って水晶振動子の常温付近での温度係数が①のものに10 適用される。

【① 0 2 4 】さらに図7において、同図のAに示す回路では、ダイオードD、、 D。に直列に抵抗R、 R。が設けられる。これによれば、同図のBに示すようにスイッチングしたときの変化を得らかにすることができる。 【① 0 2 5 】そしてこれらの例を適当に組合せる事により、ATカット以外の切断で得られる水晶発振器はもとより、他の圧電素子を用いた発振器の温度循償を行う事が出来る享は明白である。

[0026]

【発明の効果】この発明によれば、電圧制御水晶発振器の周波数温度特性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて補償することにより、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ることができ、しかも同時に小型。低価格化を実現することができるようになる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

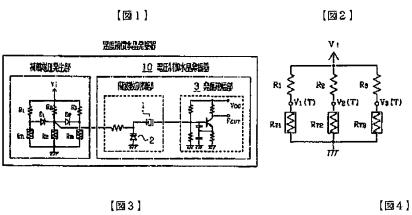
【図1】本発明による温度補償水晶発振器の一例の構成 図である。

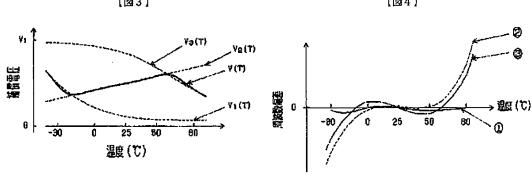
- 【図2】その説明のための図である。
- 【図3】その説明のための特性図である。
- 36 【図4】その回路の一例の測定結果を示す図である。
- 【図5】他の実施例の説明のための図である。
 - 【図6】他の実施例の説明のための図である。
 - 【図?】他の実施例の説明のための図である。 【符号の説明】
 - 1 例えばATカットの水晶振動子
 - 2 可変容置素子
 - 3 発振增幅回路
 - 10 電圧制御水晶発振器
 - R. R. R. 抵抗
- Ri、Ri、 負の温度係数を持つ感温素子
 - Rip 正の温度係数を持つ感温素子
 - Di. Di ダイオード

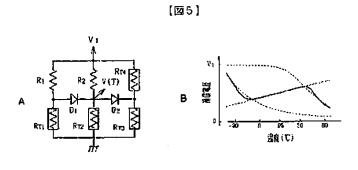
1/17/2005

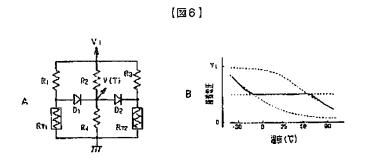
(4)

特闘平6-224635





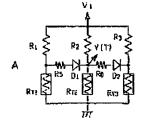


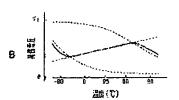


(5)

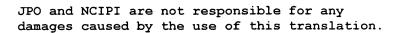
特闘平6-224635

[27]





* NOTICES *



- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the compensation electrical potential difference was supplied to the voltage controlled oscillator, and the frequency change by temperature was compensated While connecting a thermo-sensitive device for resistance a low temperature side in the earth side at the power-source side of the compensation electrical-potential-difference generating section, respectively near ordinary temperature and as an object for the compensation by the side of an elevated temperature The temperature compensated crystal oscillator characterized by preparing near ordinary temperature and the compensating network which enabled it to take out alternatively the compensation electrical potential difference by the side of an elevated temperature the above-mentioned low temperature side by making diode connect and switch to each above-mentioned resistance and the partial pressure output section of the node of a thermo-sensitive device.

[Claim 2] The temperature compensated crystal oscillator according to claim 1 which connects the thermo-sensitive device which had a forward temperature coefficient of resistance in the power-source side of the compensation section by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature, and was made to make highly precise compensation by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature more.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the frequency change by the temperature of the voltage controlled oscillator which used the quartz resonator of an AT cut was compensated.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As an approach of obtaining the compensation electrical potential difference of a temperature compensated crystal oscillator, it is (1) from the former. How (2) to carry out series connection of a thermo-sensitive device and resistance with the primary temperature coefficient of resistance, and to obtain a compensation electrical potential difference with the partial pressure in both node It has A/D conversion, memory, and a D/A transducer, and the method of obtaining a compensation electrical potential difference by these etc. is learned.

[0003] However, (1) Although the case is effective when [with a comparatively narrow temperature requirement] calling it 0-degreeC-50-degreeC, in the still larger range, a fine compensation becomes impossible. Moreover, (2) Although compensation in a large temperature requirement is possible to a case by memorizing the compensation electrical potential difference according to temperature in memory, a circuit will become complicated and will be large-sized and expensive.

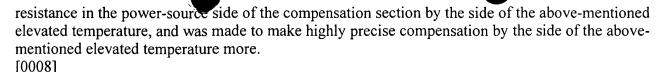
[0004] Thus, by the conventional approach, they were small, high performance, and the thing that cannot attain the purpose of cheap ** to coincidence. This application is accomplished in view of such a point.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The trouble which it is going to solve cannot attain small, high performance, and the purpose of cheap ** to coincidence by the conventional approach. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the 1st means by this invention supplied the compensation electrical potential difference to the voltage controlled oscillator 10, and the frequency change by temperature was compensated It is resistance R1, R2, and R3 to the power-source side of the compensation electrical-potential-difference generating section a low temperature side, near ordinary temperature, and as an object for the compensation by the side of an elevated temperature. While connecting thermo-sensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 to the earth side, respectively They are diode D1 and D2 to each above-mentioned resistance and the partial pressure output section of the node of a thermo-sensitive device. By making it connect and switch It is the temperature compensated crystal oscillator characterized by preparing the compensating network which enabled it to take out alternatively near ordinary temperature, the compensation electrical potential difference V1 by the side of an elevated temperature (T), V2 (T), and V3 (T) the above-mentioned low temperature side.

[0007] The 2nd means by this invention is the temperature compensated crystal oscillator 1st given in a means which connects the thermo-sensitive device RT 4 which had a forward temperature coefficient of



[Function] According to this, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator a low temperature side, the frequency stabilized in the large temperature requirement can be obtained, and, moreover, small and low-pricing can be realized to coincidence. [0009]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> shows the configuration of one example of the temperature compensated crystal oscillator by this invention. In this drawing, 1 is the quartz resonator which constitutes a voltage controlled oscillator (VCXO) 10, for example, the quartz resonator of an AT cut. While the end of this quartz resonator 1 is grounded through the variable-capacity component 2, the other end is connected to the oscillation amplifying circuit 3, and an oscillator 10 is constituted.

[0010] The resistance R1 which constitutes a compensating network to such an oscillator 10, R2, and R3 A series circuit with the thermo-sensitive device RT 2 with the thermo-sensitive devices RT1 and RT3 with a negative temperature coefficient and a positive temperature coefficient is diode D1 and D2. It is minded and prepared.

[0011] Namely, power source Vi It is resistance R1, R2, and R3 to a side. It connects and thermosensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 are connected to the earth side. These resistance R1, R2, and R3 It reaches and the partial pressure output section of the node of thermo-sensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 is diode D1 and D2. It minds and connects mutually. And this diode D1 and D2 A node is connected to the end of the variable-capacity component 2.

[0012] Then, in this circuit, actuation of near ordinary temperature and the circuit by the side of an elevated temperature is considered for the electrical potential difference by which a partial pressure is carried out by R1 - RT1, R2 - RT2, and R3 - RT3 a low temperature side as V1 (T), V2 (T), and V3 (T) like <u>drawing 2</u>, respectively.

[0013] in that case -- first -- near ordinary temperature -- V1 (T) -- < -- V2 (T) -- < -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V3 (T). Near ordinary temperature, they are diode D1 and D2 by this. It both becomes off and V2 (T) is diode D1 and D2 as a compensation electrical potential difference. It is taken out from a node.

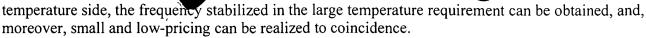
[0014] next -- a low temperature side -- V2(T) < V1(T) <= -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V3 (T). this -- a low temperature side -- diode D1 only -- ON -- becoming -- resistance R2 receiving -- resistance R1 if a sufficiently small thing is used -- V1(T) -- as a compensation electrical potential difference -- diode D1 and D2 It is taken out from a node.

[0015] further -- an elevated-temperature side -- V1 (T) <= -- V3 (T) -- < -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V2 (T). this -- an elevated-temperature side -- diode D2 only -- ON -- becoming -- resistance R2 receiving -- resistance R3 if a sufficiently small thing is used -- V3 (T) -- as a compensation electrical potential difference -- diode D1 and D2 It is taken out from a node. And this diode D1 and D2 The compensation electrical potential difference taken out from a node is supplied to the variable-capacity component 2.

[0016] Therefore, from this circuit, it is compensation electrical-potential-difference V (T) as shown in drawing 3. It is taken out. That is, a suitable curve to obtain the thick wire section in drawing as a compensation electrical potential difference, for example, compensate the frequency temperature characteristic of the shape of 3rd curve in the quartz resonator of an AT cut is obtained.

[0017] Moreover, R1: RT1 and R3: The amount of compensation can be adjusted by changing RT3, without changing the frequency in ordinary temperature. In addition, resistance R1 and resistance R3 A semipermanent resistor may be used.

[0018] In this way, according to the temperature compensated crystal oscillator of this invention mentioned above, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator 10 a low



[0019] In addition, the measurement result of the frequency temperature characteristic of an example which has improved by this invention is shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. The curve shown by ** all over this drawing is a property when supplying fixed bias voltage to a voltage controlled oscillator, and the curve of ** is the case where the compensation electrical potential difference by the partial pressure of the thermo-sensitive device of the conventional forward primary temperature coefficient and resistance is used. In this case, temperature compensation near [0 degree] C-50-degreeC is performed. On the other hand, ** is a property by this invention and it is possible to stop a frequency drift small in a sufficiently large temperature requirement, as shown all over drawing.

[0020] Therefore, by this invention, high frequency stability could be obtained in the large range demanded in many fields, and manufacture of the temperature compensated crystal oscillator of small and low cost was attained.

[0021] Furthermore, <u>drawing 5</u> - <u>drawing 7</u> show other examples. In addition, only the part of a compensating network is shown by the circuit of these drawings for simplification.

[0022] In the circuit first shown in A of this drawing in <u>drawing 5</u>, it is resistance R3. It replaces with and the thermo-sensitive device RT 4 of a positive temperature coefficient is formed. According to this, as shown in B of this drawing, the curve of the compensation electrical potential difference by the side of an elevated temperature can be made steep, and compensation by the side of an elevated temperature can be performed more to fitness.

[0023] Moreover, in <u>drawing 6</u>, it replaces with a thermo-sensitive device RT 2, and resistance R4 is formed in the circuit shown in A of this drawing. In this case, although a circuit can be simplified, as shown in B of this drawing, change of the compensation electrical potential difference near ordinary temperature is set to 0. Therefore, the temperature coefficient near the ordinary temperature of a quartz resonator is applied to the thing of 0.

[0024] In the circuit furthermore shown in A of this drawing in <u>drawing 7</u>, they are diode D1 and D2. It is resistance R5 and R6 to a serial. It is prepared. According to this, change when switching, as shown in B of this drawing can be smoothed.

[0025] And as for the crystal oscillator obtained by cutting of those other than an AT cut, by combining these examples suitably, it is clear that temperature compensation of the oscillator using other piezoelectric devices can be performed from the first.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator a low temperature side, the frequency stabilized in the large temperature requirement can be obtained, and, moreover, small and low-pricing can be realized now to coincidence.

[Translation done.]

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:
☐ BLACK BORDERS
☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

☐ OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.